

BARNARD B. EVANS IS ALLOWED BAIL.

Supreme Court Fixes it at
Three Thousand Dollars.

In the State supreme court yesterday, under habeas corpus proceedings, the application for bail was made in behalf of Maj. B. B. Evans, charged with the killing of the late Capt. J. J. Griffin. The court granted bail and it was fixed in the sum of \$3,000. This had been given in an hour and a half after the action of the court, and Maj. Evans was to be seen on the streets once more. The bond was given by Maj. Evans' two brothers, Ex-Gov. John Gary Evans and Mr. George Evans, and Dr. W. J. Murray of this city, who promptly qualified.

The line of defense as presented at the hearing before the court was a surprise to many. The original statement of Maj. Evans that Capt. Griffin had killed himself was adhered to with the modification that the pistol might have been accidentally fired while Maj. Evans was endeavoring to prevent him (Griffin) from doing so, and just as he took it by force from Capt. Griffin. The hearing was productive of the first detailed statement from Maj. Evans in the shape of a sworn affidavit, which covers the points of most of the circumstantial evidence developed thus far. Affidavits from several new witnesses were presented, but very little of a really new character was brought out aside from the statements of the janitor of the Greenfield building and of Maj. Evans himself, and the statements as to time.

When the hearing began at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the court room was very well filled with attorneys from various portions of the State, and a number of Columbians who felt some interest in the case.

Judge Crawford, of counsel, could not be present, being engaged on an important case in the circuit court. Col. Geo. Johnston, Maj. W. T. Gary of Augusta, and Mr. James Evans were present, however, to look after Maj. Evans' interests. Nearly sat his two brothers. Solicitor Thurmond was present to represent the State. The hearing was conducted throughout with Col. Johnston on the one side and Solicitor Thurmond on the other, both making admirable presentations.—The State, April 30.

Cuban Commissioners Start Home.

New York, April 28.—In talking of the visit of the Cuban delegation to Washington, Senor Capote, head of the delegation, said this evening:

"We obtained very important and very valuable information, and we shall impart to the convention immediately upon our return to Cuba, but we cannot say what the convention will determine. Whatever expressions we might make would be merely personal views, and it would be improper for me to express them."

"Our visit has been very pleasant and instructive, and the representations made by President McKinley and Secretary Root were very satisfactory."

When asked whether the delegation would report in favor of the acceptance of the Platt amendment, Senor Capote said:

"That I cannot tell."
"It has been said that your conferences at Washington have removed all grounds for opposition to the American policy. Is this correct?"

"No; I cannot say that. It is for the convention to say. All we can say is that we are very much pleased with the information which we have received as to the intentions of the American government. The delegation has prepared a full report of its conference for the constitutional convention, but it has not yet formulated any recommendations."

"Are the delegates unanimous in their view of the representations made to them at Washington, or is there any difference of opinion among them?"

"They are quite unanimous in their satisfaction received."

The delegation will return to Cuba on Wednesday on the steamship Havana.

The President's Train.

Washington, April 28.—Standing in the yards of the Pennsylvania railroad company here is the train which will carry the president and his party for the next seven weeks through the length and most of the breadth of the United States. It reached here this morning and is one of the finest trains ever run over an American railway system. The start will be made at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, with Engineer Frank Larmond's hand on the throttle. W. W. Albright as conductor will be in charge. Both are trusted employees of the Southern railway. Not a detail has been overlooked for the comfort and convenience of the guests. The Southern Railway company will have charge of the train from Washington to New Orleans. At this point the party and train will be under the supervision of the Southern Pacific railroad.

The train, which is practically new, is made up of seven cars. The president's own car is the Olympus, in the rear of the train.

Col. Wallace Says Dr. Ensor is Safe.

Old Line Republicans Feel
Sure of Their Hold.

Special to The State.

Charleston, April 29.—The trip of Col. R. M. Wallace, Dr. J. F. Ensor and E. A. Webster to Washington last week seems to have been productive of much satisfaction to the State Republican organization, in that the delegation was assured that there would be no radical changes on the part of the national party leaders to the State organization. The delegation called on the assistant postmaster general and other members of the administration and a pleasant meeting was also had with Senator McLaurin and the new district attorney, John G. Capers. The delegation assured the administration that the South Carolina organization was not fighting the administration, as has been claimed by a Charleston morning newspaper. The administration did not need assurances on this point, however, the statements of the local organization fighting the national body was too absurd to be credited. The trip was also taken in the interest of Postmaster Ensor's reappointment and the delegation was led to believe that he will be re-appointed.

Col. Wallace was asked about his trip today, and he expressed his personal satisfaction with it. He said that Dr. Ensor and Mr. Webster spent several days pleasantly in the capital. They called on the assistant postmaster general and they also saw Senator McLaurin and Mr. John G. Capers. Their interview with the senator and Mr. Capers was pleasant. Col. Wallace said Col. Wallace said that he desired the correction of the statement which had been printed that the South Carolina organization was opposing the administration. The State party would like to have seen Mr. Lathrop reappointed, he said, but since the administration saw fit to appoint Mr. Capers, the State organization gracefully, and willingly accepts the appointment. The appointment was made at the request of Senator McComas of Maryland, and Senators Scott and Elkins of West Virginia. Col. Wallace stated, and the request of these senators was endorsed by Senator McLaurin, who is a personal friend of Mr. Capers. Mr. Lathrop's application was not on file when the appointment was made. Col. Wallace said that Senator McLaurin and the Washington friends of the senator do not take the credit for the appointment.

The crediting of the appointment to Senator McLaurin, Col. Wallace said, is being done by the opponents of the senator for his hurt in his canvass for reelection. Senator McLaurin does stand close to the administration, however, Col. Wallace said, but he is not considered a Republican in Washington, and he should be prayed to be delivered from those friends who are trying to make people believe that he directs the patronage of the administration.

Col. Wallace said that he and Mr. Webster and Dr. Ensor visited the postoffice department in the interest of the reappointment of Dr. Ensor as postmaster at Columbia and Col. Wallace gave it as his opinion that the efficient administration of Dr. Ensor and his strong endorsements will result in his reappointment.

COMMISSARY FRAUDS IN
MANILA.

Naval Officer Tells How Capt Reed Got a Rake Out on Contracts.

Manila, April 29.—The trial of Capt. James C. Reed, former depot commissary at Manila, who was arrested about a fortnight ago for alleged participation in the commissary frauds, was begun here today and bids fair to develop into a celebrated case. Capt. Reed is charged with soliciting and receiving money unlawfully and with other official misconduct.

Mr. Schlinder, manager of the Alhambra Factory, testified that in November Capt. Reed had told him that Maj. Geo. B. Davis, who was the depot commissary before Capt. Reed, and who was sent to the United States on leave, was the man whose name appears on the books of Evans & Co. government contractors at Manila, as the recipient of \$1,000, and was \$10,000 short in his accounts. Continuing Mr. Schlinder testified that those having profitable contracts with the government were asked to assist in making good M. J. Davis' deficiency. Mr. Schlinder gave Capt. Reed \$1,050, which was two and one half per cent commissions on the figures sold to commissary department during the time that Maj. Davis was depot commissary at Manila.

An officer named Franklin, who was assistant commissary, testified to the effect that on March 18, following the direction of a superior officer, he obtained \$1,000 from Maj. Davis and paid this money over to Schlinder.

Inspector General Garlington testified that during the preliminary investigation of the commissary scandals, Capt. Reed admitted to him receiving money of Schlinder and others and gave as an excuse that the money so recovered was intended to cover Maj. Davis' beef shortage.

Lieut. Richard H. Townley, of the navy, at present superintendent of the Manila Nautical school, testified that as the result of a conference with Capt. Reed, he went to see Castle Bros., contractors who supplied the commissary department with vegetables, etc., and wanted them to give Capt. Reed \$2,000 and 10 per cent commission on all sales.

Castle Bros. demurred to this proposition. Lieut. Townley again went to Castle Bros. and this time only asked them for \$2,000. Castle Bros. were reluctant to hand over this sum and Lieut. Townley explained that Capt. Reed was in a position to advance the interests of the firm and that it would be advantageous to Castle Bros. to oblige him. Lieut. Townley testified that he further explained to Castle Bros. that Capt. Reed might allow them the use of government lighters, and possibly be less rigid in the inspection of goods purchased. Lieut. Townley said that he thought Capt. Reed was doing a noble thing in attempting to protect the character of a brother officer. He also said that such transactions were not customary in the navy.

PHILIPPINE NEWS.

Manila, April 28.—Capt. Wilson Chase with a detachment of the 21st infantry on April 26, surprised the camp of the insurgent Gen. Cailles at Dugot-Dugot, situated nine miles northeast of Cavinti in the province of Laguna. Cailles was at his camp at the time of the American attack, but managed to escape. Capt. Chase's force captured his adjutant general, five other staff officers, 14 men, 20 rifles, a large amount of ammunition and stores and all the papers and personal effects of the Filipino general. The insurgent Maj. Velo was killed during the engagement as were Corporal McGill and Private Tipps, both belonging to Co. A of the 21st. Several columns of the American troops continued vigorously to pursue Gen. Cailles.

Gen. Cailles recently offered a reward of \$10,000 for the head of Captain Edward N. Jones, Jr., of the Eighth infantry.

For more than a year past Cailles has commanded the insurgent forces operating to the east of Bay Lake, not far from Manila. He is said to be a French half caste. He has a reputation for vindictiveness and cruelty and is one of the two or three Filipino leaders still in the field who have clearly ignored the observances of honorable warfare. The society of Mando Ducats whose practice it was to assassinate and bury alive those of their countrymen who were the latter fell into their hands, operated with the cogizance, if not the support of Gen. Cailles. If Cailles were captured it is doubtful if he could claim immunity for past actions under the terms of the amnesty. In January of this year Cailles offered a reward of \$10,000 apiece for the heads of all Americans brought to him.

Murder in Anderson.

Anderson, April 27.—One of the saddest and most shocking crimes ever committed in this country was the killing of Mr. Vernon Watson at Rivoli, 11 miles north of town, last night by a negro Charlie Owens. Owens had stolen a pig from Mr. Watson, which he had in a box in his house. Hearing this and that Owens was about to move out of the place, Mr. Watson went over to his house to get the pig. As he attempted to enter the house Owens' mother tried to prevent his coming in. Owens, who was in the rear of the room, stepped forward and fired his double barreled shot gun at Watson, slightly wounding him and severely wounding the negro woman in the arm. As Watson turned Owens fired the second barrel, the contents entering Watson's hip from the back, wounding him so dangerously that he died about an hour and a half later, in spite of all medical attention.

The deputy sheriff, with his dogs, left here about 9 o'clock for the scene and after a little succeeded in striking the negro's trail, which went across Earle's bridge, then leading down the river a piece, where he captured his man and landed him in jail here about daylight this morning. The negro woman was also brought here this morning and lodged in jail.

Owens is a mere boy, not over 18 years old. Mr. Watson was young man about 25 years of age, a steady, upright young fellow.

Farmers of Wabash county, Indiana, are showing how good roads can be built by co-operation and at much reduced cost. They have an agreement among themselves on road building, each owner of land abutting on a highway to be improved pledged in work or cash \$1.50 per each acre within half a mile of the road. Payment may be made within three years, and the burden, thus distributed, is hardly felt. The work is done in dull seasons, and gravel roads have replaced the old mud highways over many miles of turnpike. On the completion of a road, the task of maintaining it is assumed by the county authorities.

Queen Wilhelmina refuses point blank to pay her husband's bills, on the ground that the marriage contract provides for his separate maintenance, and that she is, therefore, released from any responsibility on his account. Reduced thus to a merely financial basis, it becomes evident that Duke Henry might have gone farther and fared better.

Wrote Sermons in His Sleep.

Narrating "Some Remarkable Cases of Double Personality," Dr. R. Osmond Mason cites, in the May Ladies' Home Journal, the case of a "young ecclesiastic" in the seminary with the Archbishop of Bordeaux, France, who was in the habit of getting up at night in a condition of somnambulism, going to his study and composing and writing his sermons in the dark. When he had finished one page he read it over and carefully and properly corrected it. A broad piece of cardboard interposed between his eyes and his writing made no difference to him. He wrote, read and corrected just the same as if there had been no obstruction. Having completed his work to his satisfaction he returned to bed, and in the morning he had not the slightest idea of what he had done during the night, and had no knowledge of it until he saw the manuscript in his own handwriting.

CATCHING CICADAS.

How Certain Malays Obtain a Curious Delicacy.

Certain natives of the Malay peninsula catch cicadas and eat them and that as a considerable luxury. To eat a cicada seems distinctly curious, says the London Daily Mail, when we reflect that this insect is in reality a glorified member of that insect group which contains as its most prominent representative the diminutive and swarthy creature which shall be nameless here for evermore.

The way in which the Siamese proceeds was related to the Zoological society the other day by a naturalist who has spent some time in the Malay peninsula observing men as well as insects. At night, when these insects fly, the native sallies forth armed with a torch and but little raiment. The torch is deposited in a convenient place, and the swarm of natives proceed to clap their hands in a perfectly regular fashion so as to produce a considerable sound.

It is the combination of light and sound that allures the cicada from its haunts to its destruction. The insects come also in swarms and settle upon the bodies of the applauding natives, whence they are easily detached, preserved, cooked and eaten.

The Greek sage remarked that happy are the cicadas in that they have voiceless wives. It is apparently the lady cicadas who are attracted by what they fondly believe to be the love cry of the male and are thus lured to their fate by that most dangerous of passions.

The Universal Cry—Wanted, a Man.

Never did the world call more loudly for young men with force, energy and purpose, young men trained to do some one thing, than today. Though hundreds of thousands are out of employment, yet never before was it so hard to get a good employee for almost any position as today. Everywhere people are asking where to find a good servant, a polite and efficient clerk, an honest cashier, a good stenographer who can spell and punctuate and is generally well informed. Managers and superintendents of great institutions everywhere are hunting for good people to fill all sorts of positions. They tell us that it is almost impossible to find efficient help for any department.

There are hundreds of applicants for every vacant place, but they either show signs of dissipation, are rude or gruff in manner, are slouchy or slipshod in dress, are afraid of hard work, lack education or training or have some fatal defects which bar them out. Even if they are given positions very few are able to hold them, and so this great army of tramps about from store to store, from office to factory, wondering why others succeed when they fail, why others get the positions when they are denied.

The head of one large commercial establishment says that the blunders and mistakes of its employees cost \$25,000 a year to correct, notwithstanding his utmost vigilance.—Success.

Food of Prehistoric Man.

Upon examining some skulls dating back from the stone age Mr. Charters White, M. R. C. S., noted that several of the teeth, although quite free from caries, were thickly coated with tartar. It occurred to him that it would be possible by a rough analysis to identify any particles of food that might be imbedded in this natural concrete and so reveal the character of the aliment paraken of prehistoric man. Dissolving the tartar in a weak acid, a residue was left which, under the microscope, was found to consist of corn-husk particles, hairs from the outside of the husks, spiral vessels from vegetables, particles of starch, the point of a fish tooth, a conglomeration of oval cells probably of fruit, the barbellets of down and portions of wool.

In addition to this varied list were some round red bodies the origin of which defied detection and many sandy particles, some relating to quartz and some to flint. These mineral fragments were very likely attributable to the rough stones used in grinding the corn and would account for the erosion of the masticating surfaces, which in many cases was strongly marked. This inquiry into the food of men who lived not less than 4,000 years ago is a matter of great archaeological interest.—Chambers' Journal.

Rogues are always found out in some way. Whoever is a wolf will act as a wolf; that is the most certain of all things.—Fontaine.

The United States has a lower percentage of blind people than any other country in the world.

The first time a man is appointed on a "committee" he is very apt to think his position a very important one.—Atchison Globe.

"THE FRENCH SHORE."

Where Misery, Squalor, Hunger and Cold Rule in Newfoundland.

Misery, squalor and wretchedness, accentuated by an almost ceaseless struggle with hunger and cold, are the portion of the inhabitants of the "North Shore" in Newfoundland. Their little hamlets are perched in the rifts in the almost unbroken hills, and the fierce storms sweep the surface almost to their doorsteps, while for seven months of the year their coast is blockaded with ice and they are cut off from all communication with the outside world.

The only industry is codfishing, and cod is the sole medium of exchange. The people rarely see money, and barter is the system of trading, a quintal of cod being the unit of value. The needs of the fisher folk are only supplied by the itinerant trader, his schooner being laden with provisions, clothing and fishing appliances. Thus have these people lived for generations. They are ignorant, for the means of education are nonexistent, the children being content with what satisfied their fathers. The common objects of everyday life are unknown to them. They have neither horses nor cattle. Only a few of the older folk who have ventured south have any knowledge of these things.

There are no roads and therefore no vehicles. Travel is by boat during the summer and over the ice floes during the rest of the year. The few letters for the clergy and others who can read are conveyed to the settlements by dog teams during the winter, and, save for the fortnightly visit of the mailboat during the period of open navigation, a steamer is never seen by the residents.

With such marvels as electric telegraphs, telephones and electric light they are of course unfamiliar, and their standard of intelligence is best indicated by stating that it is not unusual to find a justice of the peace who cannot write his own name.—Chambers' Journal.

A MAN AND HIS VIOLETS.

The Story of the Vivacious Maid Who Received the Flowers.

"Yes, it was a lovely bunch of violets," sighed the girl who received them, "but I wish they had never come to me. You see, it was this way: The man who sent them is one of those awfully nice fellows who bore you to death—the kind you feel so glad to see talking to some one else, don't you know," she ended appealingly.

"Yes; I've seen the type," sympathetically replied her auditor.

"Well, on my birthday he sent that lovely bunch of violets—perfect beauties they were—with a dear little note to the effect that he had to go out of town, but would be represented by these little purple clad messengers, so like my eyes and whose fragrance always reminded him of me. I thought the note rather nice," she concluded pensively, "and put the flowers in the parlor on the center table, writing back that I had done so. Why in the world was I so prompt?" she waived.

"It was no more than polite."
"Oh, much more! My dear, it is always idiotic to go into details like that. Well, he did not go out of town, but was 'fortunately' detained and came around after all to tell me so. And those wretched violets!"

"Surely they were all right?"
"I had loaned them to Annie to wear to the Blanks' dinner. Of course I had to tell him that the heat of the room was too great, and I had put them in the icebox. Just as he was going and I was congratulating myself on my escape in sailed that miserable girl, violets and all! If he had only gone, as he said he would, it would have been all right. Men are so unreliable!"—New York Mail and Express.

"As Mad as a Hatter."

Probably very few persons who frequently use the expression "As mad as a hatter" have any idea as to what it means or why a hatter is necessarily any more subject to fits of anger than a plumber, a blacksmith or a carpenter. The expression is said to have come into use half a century ago, when the manufacture of hats was done wholly by hand. The most striking thing about the process was that of the beating up of the felt. The hatter first dipped the mass of wool and hair frequently into hot water; then, seizing a stick in each hand, he belabored the mass most vigorously, stopping now and then to get his breath, until the material was matted together in a rough sort of felt. The lively beating administered to the felt, as if the workman were actually incensed, gave rise to the familiar simile.

An Uneven Contest.

"They had a lively boxing match at Splinter's the other night."
"How was that?"
"Splinter came home late, and as he passed through the hall his wife's tallest palm touched him on the cheek. Splinter was in an excited condition and thought it was somebody's fingers. So he struck out wildly with both fists and succeeded in knocking over two palms and severely bumping his own head."

"But why do you call it a boxing match?"

"Because Splinter put up his knuckles against his wife's palms."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why His Life Was a Failure.

"Yes, I consider my life a failure."
"Oh, Henry, how sad! Why should you say that?"
"I spent all my time making money enough to buy food and clothes, and the food disagrees with me, and my clothes don't fit."—Life.

His Fervent Hope.

Mrs. Sleepyze—Henry, the alarm clock just went off.
Mr. Sleepyze—Thank goodness! I hope the thing'll never come back.—Ohio State Journal.

Animal Peculiarities.

If a female fox (vixen) gets caught in a steel trap and is discovered by the male or fox dog, it is said by invariably kills her, although I have not heard it stated that the vixen would kill the dog fox or another vixen or the male another male.

If a cow becomes impaled on a fence and groans with pain, the whole herd instantly rush wildly to the spot, fight and apparently do their best to destroy her if not beaten off.

A hog confined with others in a pen breaks out and on being returned to the pen is at once set upon and bitten by the others.

Why, with all the instinct animals possess, is the desire so strong to injure or destroy rather than to help or rescue?—New York Sun.

Wood That Causes Sneezing.

Among its many curious products South Africa includes the "sneeze wood" tree, which takes its name from the fact that one cannot cut it with a saw without sneezing, as the fine dust has exactly the effect of snuff. Even in planing the wood it will sometimes cause sneezing. No insect, worm or barnacle will touch it. It is very bitter to the taste, and when placed in water it will sink. The color is light brown and the grain very close and hard. For dock work, pliers or jetties it is a useful timber, lasting a long while under water.

Where the Shoe Pinched.

Young Girl (glancing at her pedal extremities)—Oh, dear! My feet are so awfully big!

Practical Auntie—But you stand on them all right, don't you?

Young Girl—Oh, yes, but so do other folks too.—New York Tribune.

Ready Excuse.

Beggar—Say, boss, won't you help a poor fellow out of a job?

Joakley—Gracious! Can't you get out of it without my help? Pretend you're sick or something.—Philadelphia Press.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect Jan. 17, 1901.

No. 11	No. 8	Eastern Time	No. 6	No. 11
Daily	Daily		Daily	Daily
8:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	Charleston to Ar.	11:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	Summersville to Ar.	10:00 a.m.	7:25 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	8:55 a.m.	Branchville to Ar.	9:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	8:25 a.m.	Orangeburg to Ar.	8:45 a.m.	5:50 p.m.
8:45 p.m.	10:15 a.m.	Kingville to Ar.	7:55 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
11:00 a.m.	Ar.	Sumter to Lv.	8:00 p.m.	
11:45 a.m.	Ar.	Columbia to Lv.	2:50 p.m.	
9:55 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	Columbia to Lv.	7:10 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	Charleston to Ar.	11:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
8:00 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	Summersville to Ar.	10:00 a.m.	7:25 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	8:55 a.m.	Branchville to Ar.	9:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	8:25 a.m.	Orangeburg to Ar.	8:45 a.m.	5:50 p.m.
8:45 p.m.	10:15 a.m.	Kingville to Ar.	7:55 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
11:00 a.m.	Ar.	Sumter to Lv.	8:00 p.m.	
11:45 a.m.	Ar.	Columbia to Lv.	2:50 p.m.	

NOTE: In addition to the above service trains Nos. 15 and 16 run daily between Charleston and Columbia, carrying elegant Pullman sleeping cars. No. 15 leaves Charleston 11:00 p.m., arrive Columbia 6:30 a.m.; No. 16 leaves Columbia 1:30 a.m., arrive Charleston 7:00 a.m. Sleeping cars ready for occupancy at 9:30 p.m. both at Charleston and Columbia. These trains make close connections at Columbia with through trains between Florida points and Washington and the east. Connections with trains Nos. 31 and 32 New York and Florida Limited between Blackville, Aiken and Augusta. No. 31 leaves Blackville at 8:45 a.m.; Aiken 9:40 a.m.; Augusta 10:20 a.m.; No. 32 leaves Augusta 6:30 p.m.; Aiken 7:15 p.m.; Blackville 8:05 p.m. Pullman Drawing Room sleepers between Augusta, Aiken and New York. Trains Nos. 6 and 11 carry elegant Pullman Parlor Cars between Charleston, Summersville and Columbia, connecting at Columbia with the famous New York and Florida Limited.

Lv. Augusta	Ex. Sum.	Ex. Sum.
Ar. Summersville	7:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
Ar. Columbia	10:00 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Ar. Tennille	1:00 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
Lv. Tennille	5:40 a.m.	3:50 p.m.
Ar. Summersville	5:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Ar. Augusta	9:00 a.m.	7:10 p.m.

Lv. Savannah	Daily	Daily	Ex. Sum.	Ex. Sum.
Ar. Allendale	12:30 a.m.	12:55 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Ar. Barnwell	8:45 a.m.	4:55 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Ar. Blackville	4:25 a.m.	4:55 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	5:45 p.m.

Ar. Batesburg	8:00 p.m.
Ar. Columbia	6:10 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
Ar. Columbia	Daily	Daily
Lv. Columbia	11:30 a.m.	1:15 a.m.

Lv. Batesburg	6:30 a.m.
Ar. Blackville	11:00 p.m.	2:57 a.m.
Ar. Barnwell	12:45 p.m.	8:12 a.m.
Ar. Allendale	1:55 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
Savannah	9:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m.

Atlanta and Beyond.

Lv. Charleston	7:00 a.m.
Ar. Augusta	11:50 a.m.
Ar. Atlanta	8:20 p.m.
Lv. Atlanta	4:10 a.m.
Ar. Chattanooga	2:40 a.m.

Lv. Atlanta	6:00 a.m.
Ar. Birmingham	12:20 p.m.
Ar. Memphis (via Birmingham)	8:50 p.m.
Ar. Lexington	9:15 a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati	12:20 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	8:30 p.m.

Ar. Louisville	7:40 p.m.
Ar. St. Louis	7:00 a.m.
Ar. Memphis (via Chattanooga)	7:1